

—that a floating Battery had been constructed to batter Conde, on the inundated side where the French thought themselves secure—that a Corps of 20,000 men, composed of 6000 Austrians commanded by General Ferrari, and the English and Hanoverians, under the Duke of York, formed a Line of Circumvallation on the right side of the Scheldt, from Fontenelle to Onnaing—that several small Camps occupied Eitreau, St. Nauve, and the space between Onnaing and Rombies, and the Reserve of Artillery, supported by 3000 Austrians, was posted near Curgies—that the Head Quarters of Prince Cobourg was at St. Amand, Bruay, and the Abbey of Vignone, to assist at the sieges—that a summons being sent to the Commandant of Valenciennes to surrender, he answered, “It gives me great Pleasure that the City is invested by the best troops and the greatest Generals in the world: I trust that my Behaviour, in the Eyes of those Generals and Armies, will be such as not only to deserve their Commendation, but that of the Universe, who are to be our Spectators”—That the Progress of the Spaniards on the French Frontiers has been much impeded by the breaking out of an epidemic Disorder among them, of the Delay occasioned by which the French have availed themselves, and collected a numerous Army to oppose them, very little inferior, in point of Discipline, to their Invaders—that the commons of Paris passed a Decree to make an Assessment of 10 Francs on those Persons who have a Revenue of 1000 Livres, 40 on 2000, 80 on 3000, 150 on 4000, 300 on 6000, 1500 on 10,000, 3000 on 15,000, 5000 on 20,000, 10,000 on 25,000, and 12,000 on 30,000; the surplus of any sum exceeding the latter to be at the Disposal of the Nation.—that the State of that capital was extremely critical, the Populace assembling in large Bodies, expressing their Detestation of the present Order of Affairs, and calling out for Law and Government—that even in the convention the members were daily insulted by the Galleries—that 2000 of the Rioters were apprehended—that in every part of the country, the most serious Apprehensions were entertained that the cause of Liberty was in the most imminent Danger from the Plots of concealed Enemies, Agents of Aristocracy and the Royal Coalition, who, finding it impossible to make any Impression on France by Force of Arms, were determined to destroy the Republic by dint of Gold and Intrigue, and annihilate the convention by exciting a general Insurrection, thereby to effect a Counter-Revolution—that M. Condorcet, suspecting an alarming Degree of Corruption existed in the present convention, which Nothing but its Dissolution could remedy, proposed convoking a new convention on the first of November next; but that the Discussion of this Proposition was postponed to a future Day—that the count d’Artois landed at Hull, from on board a Russian Frigate, and sat off for London, where he remained incog. some time, endeavouring to induce the British Government to take into pay 15,000 Russians, whom the Empress agreed to furnish, but not being able to succeed, he went to Falmouth, from whence he sailed for Spain, with an intention to enter France by way of the Pyrenees, at the head of an army of Spaniards and Emigrants—that the new Exchequer bills, by which the commercials are payable at four Periods; the first on the 30th of September next, the second on the 31st of December, the third on the 31st of March, 1794. and the last on the 30th of June following: They were carried to market on the 17th of May, when the first class was done from 20 to 22 shillings discount, and the last at Three Pounds—that the good Effects of the Commercial credit had begun to be very sensibly felt—that credit was beginning to be re-established, and the Return of Confidence would soon obliterate the Effects of the late Failures—Commissioners had determined upon advancing Sums upon Bond, to several Houses, which, from their peculiar Business in the Mill-Branch, had not merchandize to depo-

—that one of these Houses gave Bond for 50,000 Pounds, and their Acceptances, therefore, would be immediately paid—that several new Corps were to be immediately raised, to consist of 600 men each, with a Major-Commandant, five Captains, and the usual Proportion of Subalterns.

We have just learnt, that the Inhabitants of Cambridge, on the Eastern-Shore, have forwarded to the Committee of correspondence a very liberal Subscription, through the Hands of Mr. MURRAY, Representative to Congress, towards the Relief of the Sufferers from Cape-Francois; and what adds greatly to the Value of the Donation is the manner in which it was conveyed:—“We would have been better pleased (they observe through Mr. MURRAY) were the sum larger which we send—accept it. Small as it is, as some testimony from the citizens in and about Cambridge of their Sympathy and good wishes in a business so truly distressful to the French, and so very oppressive to our Fellow Citizens of Baltimore.” Such sympathy for distress while it does honour to the human character, reflects lustre on the state of Maryland.

We hear from New-Providence, that several privateers have been fitted out of that port, and that two or three of them are said to be the property of that immaculate character, Capt. Kidnapper, alias Lord Dunmore, whose moral character and political honesty, are too well known to need any encomium.—These privateers we are informed, have carried into New-Providence twenty-two sail of American vessels, most of them belonging to the southern States—among which are, the John of Norfolk; Robert of Portsmouth; Governor Pickney, of Charleston; Alexander Hamilton, Pine, of James River; and a Schooner of Baltimore. These vessels and their cargoes were all libelled—and as the Devil sits Judge, little justice or equity can be expected in the course of their trial. We may therefore conclude that the most of them have been condemned, and the proceeds no doubt pocketed by Major Cudjoe, Captain Kidnapper, and the rest of the scabby crew.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, August 4.

The day before the privateer Sans Culottes, now in this port, fell in with the rich Glasgow ship, she was chased by a frigate, which gaining on her, obliged the captain to have some of her beams sawed, that she might by having her works loosened sail faster. This had the desired effect.

The ship Flora, from Glasgow, was taken by the Xebeque Sans Culottes, of Marseilles, the 29th of May, in lat. 37. 36. long. 32. 33. W.—There were 14 passengers on board the Flora, 3 of whom were ladies. We are authorised to say, that the passengers, while here, expressed their gratitude in the strongest terms for the humane and generous treatment they experienced from captain Molmari, of the Sans Culottes, his officers, and every person put on board the prize.

“Happy is the man who feels in his breast something independent of the uncertain treasures of this life, for a basis on which to build his happiness! For a man to rate his felicity in proportion as he has the means of relieving his distressed brethren, and pouring wine and oil into the wounds of the afflicted: to conduct himself, in all the relations of life worthy of the dignity of human nature; to possess a consciousness of having discharged all his duties with fidelity; this is a union bank which knows no dissolution. Even the arrests of the cold hand of death cannot destroy it. The grim tyrant may cast a dim shade over it for a moment; but, like the sun concealed behind a cloud, it will come forth with transcendent brightness, and the possessor receive the plaudit of, “well done, good and faithful servant.”

NEWBERN, August 31.

By Arrivals in different Ports of the United States, from Europe, we learn, that about the first of June last an obstinate Engagement took place between the French and combined armies, in the neighbourhood

of Ostend, in which the former, defeated the combined forces with great slaughter—that in this Engagement the Dutch troops, who were in the front, were almost all cut off—that the people in Holland were much agitated and divided—that the Dutch Patriots, though distressed, deliver their sentiments very freely on the present situation of affairs—and that it was expected there, as the French was gaining ground, that Ostend would again fall into their hands.—That the Spanish fleet arrived at Barcelona on the 6th of June, after having returned to the Sardinians the Island of St. Peter and a small one adjacent, which they took from the French without losing a man—that they drove ashore and burnt a French Frigate, and carried into Barcelona a other French Frigate of 15 guns, and 1400 men, who had surrendered at discretion—that the Spaniards have a Fleet of fifty sail of the line and 25 frigates, with an army of 160,000 men, ready to act against France.—That about the middle of June a desperate battle was fought by the allied and French armies, near Lisse, in which 17,000 men, it is asserted, were killed, and the combined armies defeated.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island.

By a gentleman from Newport, we are informed, that the ship CATHERINE, WILLIAM JAMES DAVIS, master, arrived there, mounting four iron and a number of wooden guns, and landed a number of passengers from on board of her, who informed that said DAVIS fell in with an American vessel from Cape-Francois, with upwards of one hundred passengers on board, bound to Baltimore, which he boarded, and took two bags of money, containing six or seven thousand dollars, with a quantity of dry goods belonging to merchants in Philadelphia; that, after taking the money, she was spoken by the British ship Boston, of 36 guns, off Sandy-Hook, cruising for the Ambuscade, to the Commander of which he gave one bag of the money for a commission: This intelligence alarmed the inhabitants of Newport, and while they were devising methods for securing the piratical robber, he got on board his vessel and ran away, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock at night, leaving his passengers in Newport, and carrying away their whole effects—one of whom, a Mrs. Fitch, had on board twelve hundred pounds sterling. He was fired on from the fort, as he passed by; but, having a fresh breeze, he got clear off.

Returns of the last election. (Continued.)

RICHMOND.
Duncan M'arland. Thomas Blewett.
John M'Alister.
PERSON.
Wm. Cook. Geo. Led.
Herald Heraldson.
RANDOLPH.
Wm. Waddle. Wm. Bransom.
Wm. Bailey.
BERTIE.
Jasper Charlton. David Stone.
John Wolfenden.
PERQUIMANS.
Joshua Skinner. Charles Harvey.
Robert Riddick.
PASQUOTANK.
Thomas Reading. John Hamilton.
John Lane.
TYRELL.
John Warrington. Simon Spruill.
Charles Spruill.
PIT T.
Robert Williams. Wm. Grimes.
Richard M'ye.
MARTIN.
Ebenezer Slade. E. Smithwick.
Wm. Griffin.



For PHILADELPHIA.
WILL sail in the course of next week the Schooner JOHN. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to.

STEPHEN TINKER.

August 27.